



AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARMIES ASSUME OFFENSIVE AND DRIVE GERMANS BACK

On the Front From the Region West of Soissons to the Northwest of Chateau Thierry

AMERICANS ALONE TOOK SOME 4,000 PRISONERS

Along the 25 Mile Front the French and Americans Dashed Across Positions Held By the Germans, Killing, Wounding or Capturing Thousands of the Enemy, and Taking Towns and Villages and Large Quantities of Guns and Other War Supplies — They Now Are Astride Several Important Roads of Supply for the German Armies in the South—Six Miles Was the Deepest Point of Penetration Made By the Allies in the First Day—Counter-Attacks Were Resorted to on Some Important Sectors, But They Resulted in Failure—All Along the Fronts on Both Sides of Rheims the Entente Troops Continue to Hold the Invaders—In the Amiens Sector the Australians Again Have Smashed Into the German Line, Capturing Guns and Prisoners.

(By The Associated Press.)

From the region west of Soissons to the northwest of Chateau Thierry American and French armies have begun a strong offensive against the Germans which possibly may have a marked influence on the future of the war. In its initial stage the movement has been rewarded with great success.

All along the 25 miles the French and American troops have dashed in brilliant fashion across positions held by the Germans, killing, wounding or capturing thousands of the enemy and taking towns, villages and large quantities of guns and other war supplies.

Nowhere, according to latest accounts from the front, has the enemy been able to stay the progress of their assaults, although counter-attacks were resorted to on some important sectors after the first stages of surprise operations by the unexpected attack had been won.

Captures Made by Americans.

To the Americans alone in the region west of Soissons came 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns and much war material. Additional large numbers of captives and further great stores of guns, ammunition and other war necessities were taken by the French. Before all the positions of the Americans and the French their guns and machine guns came to pieces fleeing hordes of the enemy or lands which endeavored to outrun.

The blow, probably long in its inception, is being aimed at territory vital to the Germans—territory the capture of which not only would mean the forced retirement of the Germans from the entire salient extending southward across the occupied region from Soissons to Rheims with Chateau Thierry its southern apex but would result in the capture of thousands of German soldiers, many of them comprising the best soldiers of the German emperor's armies.

May Cut Off Enemy Supplies.

So fast has the advance progressed that already French and American troops have reached or are outside several of the important roads of supply for the German armies in the south particularly the line running from Soissons to Chateau Thierry. It is not improbable by reason of this fact and the inability of the enemy to instantly remove them that further large quantities of supplies will be taken.

Penetrated Six Miles.

Six miles apparently was the deepest point of penetration made by the allied troops in the first day of fighting. This was at Buzancy, south of Soissons, which they captured and passed through eastward. At several other points they advanced from four to five miles were reached from the original starting line. At Soissons the American and Frenchmen came to within a mile of the city. Altogether more than twenty villages fell into the hands of the Americans and French all along the battle front.

Germans Held at Rheims.

All along the front on both sides of Rheims the Entente troops continued to hold the Germans, wherever they have seen fit to launch attacks. East of Rheims the French have captured Lunay, but south of the Marne in local fighting they have lost some further ground. The German official communication asserts that in this region success attended the German efforts.

Southwest of Villers Bretonneux, in the Amiens sector, the Australians again have smashed into the German line—this time on a front exceeding a mile in length, capturing guns and prisoners. East of Hottierville the British also improved their positions. The Germans are continuing the bombardments of various sectors held by the British in France and Flanders.

REVIEW OF THE DAY

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY

It Was Open Warfare and Terrible Losses Were Inflicted on the Enemy.

With the American Army in France, July 18.—(By The Associated Press.) The American troops up to noon July 18 captured 4,000 prisoners. Fifty cannon had been counted and thousands of machine guns.

Northwest of Chateau Thierry the Americans captured large numbers of prisoners and an equally important quantity of munitions and stores. The captures south of Soissons in the way of stores were immense and included some airplanes which the enemy was unable to remove, so swiftly did the storming troops sweep

Cabled Paragraphs

Airplane Over Isle of Thanet. London, July 18.—A German airplane appeared over the Isle of Thanet, on the northeast extremity of Kent county, this evening. An official announcement says that anti-aircraft guns fired on the machine, which turned to the eastward and proceeded out to sea.

WALL STREET CHEERED THE AMERICAN VICTORY.

Brokers Were Enthusiastic and Prices Took an Upward Trend.

New York, July 18.—The news that American troops had victoriously advanced on the western front prompted an almost unparalleled outburst of enthusiasm on the floor of the stock exchange today. Brokers yelled and cheered and bought stocks. Prices soared.

The market, which took a sharp upward trend almost at the opening, remained active with still rising prices, until the closing hour, when as the success of the allied drive became more fully known the buying became still more vigorous.

The spirit of optimism spread throughout the financial district, bankers and brokers remaining at their offices long after the close of the market in their desire to receive later war bulletins.

A highly significant feature of the bond market was the activity and strength of foreign war flotations, especially Paris 6s, which rose three points. Issues of this class have always been extremely sensitive to changes in the foreign military situation.

The advance in stocks encompassed all the active issues in the several war groups, as well as numerous specialties of a semi-war character.

U. S. Steel, commonly known as a "war" stock, but possessing many "war" potentialities, led the list as usual with transactions aggregating about 175,000 of a total of 615,000 shares.

Steel, like other leaders, made its highest price in the last hour, closing at its maximum of 108 1/2, a net gain of 3 7/8 points.

Other conspicuously strong stocks included Sumatra Tobacco, in which the shorts again were driven to cover at an extreme advance of 1 1/2 points; Baldwin Locomotive, which made a net gain of 5 1/4; Mexican Petroleum, Tobacco Products 3, United Cigars 2 7/8, Texas Company and Republic Iron 3 3/8, and Industrial Alcohol 2 5/8.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

So Doctors Will Be Distributed in Localities Where Most Needed.

Washington, July 18.—The government is about to assume control of the entire medical profession in the United States to obtain sufficient doctors for the fast growing army and at the same time to distribute them according to the localities or sections where they are most needed for civilian work.

This mobilization is to be accomplished by enrolling all doctors in a volunteer service corps under pledge to accept whatever service, military or civilian, is assigned them by the governing body of the corps.

If the voluntary plan is not successful, by legislation providing for drafting them into government service.

Medical officers of the government believe compulsory conscription will not be necessary.

A committee of army and navy surgeons completed today recommendations for inclusion in the volunteer medical service corps all doctors, instead of only those disqualified for military service. Of the 143,000 doctors in the United States, it is estimated between 80,000 and 95,000 are active practicing physicians, and about one-fourth are in the army or navy.

Nearly 50,000 will be required eventually for the army. The active practitioners remaining together with those who have accepted the states' offer, persuaded to resume active work, must carry on the health maintenance work in this country.

GERMAN PAPERS WANT ALL FACTS PUBLICISED

About "The American Peril," the New Danger to German Military Success.

Paris, July 18.—Several south German papers, commenting on the American successes in counter-attacks, demand that the German high command should make public the "American peril," as it is evident that they now hold the people in ignorance of the "new danger to German military success."

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF THEFT FROM CARS.

Lawrence C. Green and Joseph Malanson of Westfield, Mass.

Hartford, Conn., July 18.—Lawrence C. Green and Joseph Malanson of Westfield, Mass., charged with theft of a quantity of merchandise from cars of the New York New Haven and Hartford railroad in interstate transit, were acquitted by a jury in the federal court tonight. They were at the time of their arrest employed as trainmen on the New Haven railroad.

SHIPPING BOARD AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR 61 SHIPS.

Of 433,800 Deadweight Tonnage, 392,800 Will Be Steel.

Washington, July 18.—Contracts for 61 ships of 433,800 deadweight tons were announced today by the shipping board. Of this tonnage 392,800 will be steel. To the Skinner & Eddy corporation of Seattle went a contract for 35 steel cargo steamships of a deadweight tonnage of 332,800.

Argentina Minister of Finance Withdraws Resignation.

Buenos Aires, July 18.—Domingo Salaberry, minister of finance, who yesterday resigned had a long conference with President Irujo today and withdrew his resignation. The president promising that he would insist on the cabinet agreeing to the budget reductions which the minister demanded.

Spoiling an Offensive.

If the allies keep on "nibbling" at a thousand prisoners or so at a time, the Germans may begin to wonder whose offensive this is—Springfield Republican.

Urging Roosevelt to Run For Governor

MOVEMENT DEVELOPED AT CONVENTION IN SARATOGA

ROUND ROBIN PASSED

Merton E. Lewis, Chief Rival of Governor Whitman, Announced He Would Withdraw If Colonel Roosevelt Would Become a Candidate.

Convention Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 18.—The movement to bring about the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for governor of New York by the republicans took definite form late tonight after the session of the state convention when Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, chief rival of Governor Whitman, issued a statement announcing he would withdraw if Colonel Roosevelt would become a candidate.

Conventionally a round robin was circulated by the anti-Whitman faction of the party headed by William Barnes, urging the colonel to enter the primaries. In a short time it had received several hundred signatures.

Barnes and Root Among the Signers. Among the signers besides Mr. Barnes, were Senators Wadsworth and Calder and Elinor Root.

At tonight's session of the convention Elihu Root, Will H. Hays, national republican chairman, and Miss Helen V. Brown, executive secretary of the organization of republican women of the state, were the speakers.

Counselled Against Disloyalty. Mr. Root and Mr. Hays both counselled against disloyalty. Miss Brown, whose address marked the first appearance of a woman in a convention of one of the big parties on a political issue, urged the men to declare that "politics puts patriotism on the job." Both addresses were strongly patriotic.

Chairman Hays in a win-the-war talk emphasized his thought: "Let there be no contest in this country as to anything that touches the war, between any individuals or between any political parties, except that each one of us should be doing what he can give. I want the November elections to be a bombardment that will shake Berlin greater than any grand battery of 75's guns."

PLANS OF THE U. S. IN RUSSIA ARE TWOFOLD.

Economic Help to Russia and Military Assistance to the Czech-Slovaks.

Tokio, Tuesday, July 18.—(By The Associated Press.) According to information in Tokio, the plans of the United States in Russia are twofold: First, military assistance to the Czech-Slovaks, and second, giving general economic help to Russia.

The United States is described as being of the feeling that the Czech-Slovaks should not be abandoned while they are striving to reach their aim. It is said there is no desire on the part of the American government to intervene in Russian affairs, but that it favors the despatch of sufficient forces to leave the Czech-Slovaks free to insure the safe arrival of their comrades from the interior.

The impression here tonight is that Japan, in a spirit of co-operation with her allies, will follow the suggestion of the United States and the United Kingdom and France, it is said, also will send small contingents so as to make the movement inter-allied.

Japanese leaders, however, favor more extensive military movements in Siberia than have been suggested by the United States. Their ideas are based on combating the advance of the anti-Japanese influence and the safeguarding of Japanese interests. It is suggested as not being unlikely that the Japanese government, responding to this opinion, which is growing, may open negotiations with the United States and the United Kingdom concerning the wisdom of intervention in Russia, which, while being chiefly directed by Japan, would be supported by all the allies.

The indications are that the statesmen who guide the policies of the empire desire to work in close harmony with the allies, including the United States.

AGREEMENT WITH CZECHO-SLOVAK COMMANDER

Has Been Reached by General Horvath, Self-Proclaimed Dictator.

Peking, Tuesday, July 16.—(By The Associated Press.) General Horvath, commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, is reported to have reached an agreement with the commanders of the Czech-Slovak forces. The latter, it is stated, will proceed to the westward by way of Manchuria.

General Horvath is quoted as saying that he was forced to issue his recent dictatorship proclamation against his judgment, that he had no choice but to do so, and that he was in Russia were such that he saw no alternative.

RUBBER WORKERS ON STRIKE AT WOONSOCKET

Decline to Submit Their Grievances to the National War Labor Board.

Woonsocket, R. I., June 18.—The operators of the Albee Mill of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, who struck Monday when their demands for 25 per cent. increase were refused, today declined to accept the mediation of the company and the advice of government agents to return to work and submit their grievances to the National War Labor Board for arbitration. The walk-out of several hundred employees has forced all departments, employing 1,700 hands, to close down.

MEN TO BE TRAINED AS GUARDS AND FIREMEN.

Call Has Been Received in Massachusetts for 1,000 White Men.

Boston, July 18.—A call for 1,000 white men from this state physically qualified for special or limited military duty was received at the adjutant general's office from Provost Marshal General Crowder today. No man physically qualified for general military service may be inducted under this call. The men selected will be sent to Syracuse, N. Y., during the five-day period beginning July 29, to be trained for guard and fire companies for ports of embarkation.

An American Army Supply Ship Sunk

STEAMER WESTOVER, BOUND TO EUROPE

TEN MEN ARE MISSING

Was Torpedoed in the War Zone

July 11, While Manned By Navy—Had a Complement of 93 Officers and Men.

Washington, July 18.—The American steamer Westover, an army supply ship manned by navy men, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone July 11, while bound to Europe, the navy department was advised tonight by Vice Admiral Sims. Ten officers and men of the crew of 92 are missing. They are:

Assistant Paymaster Robert Herbert Halstead, Lansing, Mich.
Ensign Ralph Dillingham Caldwell, Woods Ford, Me.
Chief Machinist Mate Frank Willard Holloway, Washington, D. C.

Seamen:
James Brown Estis, Hatwell, Ga.
Austin Clyde Wilson, Muncie, Ind.
Hiram Deal, London, Ind.
Harvey Harrison, Noblesville, Ind.
Edward Lewis Griffin, Baltimore, Md.
Mess Attendant John Cole, Brentwood, Md.

Water Tender Wilfred Joseph Serey, Ashland, Ky.

No Details Given.

No details were given in the navy department's brief announcement and the circumstances under which the 92 officers and men of the crew were rescued are not known. Nor was there any announcement as to whether the submarine was sighted and fired upon by the armed guards on the steamer.

The Westover was 4,376 net tonnage and was last reported at an Atlantic port on May 27. She came from the Pacific coast, having sailed from Tacoma and Seattle April 22. She was 410 feet long and 54 feet broad.

MANY DESERTERS FROM BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

They Have Joined an Independent Cutters' Association.

Brookton, Mass., July 18.—Desertions from the Boot and Shoe Workers' union continued tonight when striking cutters in the shoe factories at Brookton and Whitman voted to join the independent cutters' association formed by strikers in this city. The independent union voted today to reject the proposal of John E. Tobin, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, to return to work pending a settlement of the dispute by conference. The strikers demand a 20 per cent. increase in pay.

A committee from the joint shoe council, representing various branches of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, will meet with the manufacturers tomorrow to confer on the request of the cutters and other unions of the trade for changes in the wage scale. The council represents 11,000 shoe workers in Brookton alone, many of whom are engaged on contracts for a million pairs of army shoes.

A willingness to confer with the manufacturers and a committee from the joint shoe council, with a distinguished person as chairman, was also expressed today by the leaders of the independent cutters' union. It was said at the headquarters of this organization tonight that the number of workers made idle by the thousands of the cutters was now six thousand, half of whom were strikers.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT PROBABLY A PRISONER

A Companion Aviator is Confident He Landed Unhurt.

New York, July 18.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, reported missing after an aerial engagement over the Marne, probably landed unhurt and is now a prisoner in the hands of the Germans, according to a cable message received tonight by his father, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt has received his son's favorite correspondent, Karl Rosner, who is now in Paris, a cablegram which said:

"Companion aviator confident Quentin landed unhurt."

"I have just received a cable from my son-in-law, who went over with the German planes and was captured in Paris for a few days," said the colonel.

After giving the text of the cablegram, the colonel continued:

"Of course we can't be sure yet, but Quentin's companion was correct. However, if he was, it means that Quentin landed behind the German lines and is now a prisoner."

KAISER WATCHED OPENING OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE

From an Advanced Observation Post Northwest of Rheims.

Amsterdam, July 18.—Emperor William watched the opening of the latest German offensive from an advanced observation post northwest of Rheims, according to a dispatch to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

"A few minutes after our storm, which burst forth at 4:50 o'clock, he had in his hands the first reports of good progress. Until midnight, denying himself a minute's rest, he stayed with the troops and remained on the battlefield, facing the contested ground all day—a day which brought new and fine successes on the Marne and southwest of Rheims."

KILLED WHEN AIRPLANE COLLIDED WITH A TREE.

Second Lieutenant Cary L. Waples of Hyde Park, Mass.

San Antonio, Tex., July 18.—Flying so low that their plane collided with a tree, Second Lieutenant Cary L. Waples, Hyde Park, Mass., and First Lieutenant T. H. Higley, both of Kelley field, figured in an unusual accident ten miles from the field this morning. Waples was killed instantly, while Higley was uninjured. The airplane caught fire after the collision.

As a result of injuries received Monday when his plane side-slipped, Cadet Joseph N. Peters died at Kelley field infirmary today. Peters came here from Long Beach, Calif., but his former home was at Starkville, Miss.

Condensed Telegrams

More than 800 men of the draft were rounded up in Toledo.

Mechanics employed at the Mead Morrison Co., Boston, struck for an increase in wages.

Unless there is an unusually small rainfall in Holland, the crop outlook is reported favorable.

The department of labor was informed that every bushel of the great Kansas wheat crop has been harvested.

A card catalogue of the 15,000 war savings societies in New York is near completion at war savings headquarters.

The railroad administration announced that less than carloads will be carried northwest only three times a week.

A company has been organized in New South Wales to determine whether there is any petroleum in the section.

Director of Railroads McAdoo requested employees to have their Liberty Loan bonds registered to prevent loss or theft.

Mrs. Maddi Kinnunen was shot by her husband in an outburst of anger at Keene, N. H., because his supper was not ready.

The Eddystone, Pa., rifle plant of the Midvale Steel Co. made a new record when it manufactured 130,000 rifles during June.

More than 37,000 individual subscribers of German extraction took the Liberty bonds in the recent campaign.

Two enormous sunspots are responsible, according to astronomers, for the recent heavy rain and thunder storms in France.

Thirty-five members of the crew of the American steamer George Eaton arrived in London. Their ship foundered at sea in a storm.

Food valued at approximately \$1,400,000 was sent to the allied forces from the United States during the fiscal year which ended June 30.

The largest bakery in the world is owned by the United States expeditionary forces in France. It will soon be baking 1,500,000 pounds of bread daily.

The American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, completed plans for additional plants at Gary, Ind., to cost \$10,000,000.

The rains which have been falling during the last forty hours in Selway and Clearwater forest region. Missions, however, had no effect on the fires raging.

Joseph Caillaux, former French premier, asked Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, to hasten his trial on charges of communicating with the enemy.

The war industries board, with the approval of the president, has taken over the chlorine industry to assure sufficient chlorine for the manufacture of gas shells.

The naval selection board began its session to recommend officers for promotion. It is expected 25 rear admirals, 114 captains and 240 commanders will be named.

Destruction of a new airfield and 22 airplanes, near Nivelles, is attributed to the work of German revolutionaries. Ten Belgians and two Germans were arrested.

Ninety-four Germans were killed when German aviators bombed a prison camp on the night of July 15-16 in the region of Troyes, 50 miles behind the battlefront.

C. E. L. G. Hohenthal of South Manchester, Conn., was re-elected patriarch of the National Division, Sons of Temperance of America, in convention at St. Catherine's, Ont.

It is announced from a Spanish source that a Spanish steamer with 1,000 tons of coal was being returned to Spain from Greece, was torpedoed. The minister was saved.

The American steamer Pequot, formerly the German steamer Ockenfels, of 5,021 tons, went ashore in a dense fog at Prospect, 20 miles west of Halifax. She was floated and docked.

The United Spanish War Veterans of New York state adopted a resolution recommending President Wilson to urge congress enact laws to deport all interned aliens at the close of the war.

Endorsement of Governor Whitman by the prohibition state convention at Utica was blocked after a spirited debate lasting seven hours. A ticket composed entirely of prohibitionists was adopted.

Burglars demolished the safe of Postmaster H. H. Canfield at North Woodbury, Conn., and took away \$10,000 worth of Liberty bonds, thrift and war savings stamps and securities of which he had been made custodian.

To save cargo space the war trade board rules that no license will be issued for the importation of copper concentrates containing less than 60 per cent. of copper except for shipments from Cuba, Canada and Mexico.

OPERATING INCOMES OF 180 RAILROADS SHOW DECREASE.

\$16,796,187 Less Last May Than in the Same Month a Year Ago.

Washington, July 18.—Operating income of 180 of the largest railroads and 15 switching and terminal companies last May showed a net decrease of \$15,796,187 compared with the same month a year ago, federal reports to the interstate commerce commission show. The total operating income was \$76,978,941, while that of the May before was \$92,775,128.

The net operating income of the roads for the first five months of the year under government operation was \$233,248,477, compared with \$239,368,010 for the same period last year. Details of the loss have not been completed, but \$50,000,000 is the approximate figure, under consideration to be advanced from this country.

American Nation is Proud of Soldier Boys

WHO MADE SUCH A GALLANT DASH YESTERDAY

SHOWED GREAT VALOR

Officials at the National Capital Followed News of the Splendid Victory

With Avidity — Secretary Baker Makes Statement.

Washington, July 18.—The heart of the American nation is in France tonight. It marched and fought proudly with the boys who went over the top this morning and saw them gallantly smashing their way ahead, being their French comrades late in the day.

Effect Cannot Be Estimated. It was a tale of splendid victory and daring that news reports and even the terse official statements told. Hour by hour the extent of the victory grew. What the full effect of the blow will be cannot be estimated until details of the action along the whole 25 mile front from Chateau Thierry to Soissons from which the surprise attack was launched are available.

Germans in Bad Position. It was a clear-eyed mistake, however, that in the rush of the first day of this answer of General Foch to the German attack east and west of Rheims, the enemy had been placed in a position from which he may have great difficulty in extricating himself. Not only may the German effort west of Rheims and south of the Marne be wholly nullified, but all they have accomplished since the battle of the Aisne began months ago may be overturned.

Glorious Page in History. There was little effort here today to measure the scope of the Franco-American stroke. Officers were too vitally interested in the swift development of the attack as it was unfolded, bulletin by bulletin, to devote much time to cold calculations such as form the basis for military predictions. If the instant success should result from General March to the junior staff officers and the war department was a place of smiles and hand grips as the boys overseas wrote new and glorious pages in American history.

Thrilling Story Dashed. Secretary Baker had difficulty in holding himself calm, unburied expression, as he dictated to the newspapermen late in the day a statement summarizing General Pershing's brief reports. Suppressed while the news despatches, the official account revealed, however, the full thrilling story of the dash against the enemy delivered with such gallantry and as such a complete surprise that the news of the first German lines apparently without wavering and rushed on to objectives deep in the territory the Germans have held for months.

During the day Secretary Baker, General March and war department officials generally spent much time over the maps. They read every detail of the accounts brought in over the press wires and time after time all other business halted. The news of the changing battle front was traced out. Until late in the night, officials were eagerly receiving every report that came in.

Foch Has Sufficient Force.

A most promising consideration of the counter-attack was also believed, aside from renewed proof of the fighting qualities of the new American armies, is the fact that General Foch now has sufficient force to utilize a major counter-stroke, or the blow, if nothing less than that, however limited its fixed objectives for today may have been. The supreme commander now has shown clearly that a definite turning point has been reached, where his resources and his munitions are great enough for him to assume at least an aggressive defense.

If the present Franco-American thrust should realize all the possibilities seen in the past, the new American force the Germans out of the whole Aisne-Marne salient, it seems highly probable to officials here that General Foch might feel warranted in expanding the counter-stroke into an offensive operation on other fronts.

British May Start Thrust.

It was suggested tonight that a thrust from the British front on a far wider scale than anything attempted there since the great German assault began last March might develop as a companion piece to the Franco-American effort. In that case, it was said, it would be clear that the tide of battle had definitely turned and the German drive of 1918, their greatest military effort of the war and the campaign on which they have counted to achieve victory by arms had been defeated.

JAPAN IN AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

As to Method of Extending Military Aid to Russia and Siberia.

Washington, July 18.—Tokio and London dispatches announcing that Japan virtually had accepted the proposals of the United States as to the method of extending military aid to Russia in Siberia have not altered the determination of the government here to permit no announcements whatever on the subject.

Further than an official admission that negotiations have been going on for some time with Great Britain, Japan and France looking to the adoption of a common policy, absolutely nothing was made available for publication.

Consequently any more extended statements purporting to represent the attitude of the United States government to China by American bankers prominent in the United States and to the method of extending military aid to Russia in Siberia have not altered the determination of the government here to permit no announcements whatever on the subject.

Provided That They Be Shared by Bankers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany.

Washington, July 18.—The American government has agreed to a loan to China by the United States government of \$50,000,000 to be used for the purpose of extending military aid to Russia in Siberia.

AGREEMENT MADE FOR LOANS TO CHINA

Provided That They Be Shared by Bankers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany.